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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
Southern District of California

LUCAS ARDANI JUAN LUCAS,

Petitioner,

v.

CHRISTOPHER J. LaROSE, Senior Warden  
Otay Mesa Detention Center; PAMELA BONDI,  
United States Attorney General; KRISTI NOEM,  
Secretary of the Department of Homeland  
Security; PATRICK DIVVER, ICE San Diego  
Field Office Director, in their official capacities,

Respondents.


Case Number: **'25CV2973 GPC VET**

**VERIFIED PETITION FOR WRIT OF  
HABEAS CORPUS**

Oral Argument Requested

Petitioner alleges:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. Petitioner LUCAS ARDANI JUAN LUCAS (A ) is subjected to unlawful immigration detention at the Otay Mesa Detention Center. Respondents re-detained petitioner without any explanation or change in circumstances. The judge at Otay Mesa concluded there is no jurisdiction to even consider setting a bond based *Matter of Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I & N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025). The BIA and immigration judge interpretation of the Immigration and Nationality Act is plainly contrary to the statutory framework and decades of agency practice. Petitioner seeks an order compelling respondents to immediately release him from custody or for the immigration judge to accept jurisdiction and afford him a bond decision on the merits.

**JURISDICTION**

2. This action arises under the Constitution of the United States; the Immigration and Nationality Act (“INA”), 8 U.S.C. § 1101, *et seq*; and the Administrative Procedures Act (“APA”), 5 U.S.C. § 500, *et seq*.

3. This court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (habeas corpus); 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question); 28 U.S.C. § 1651 (All Writs Act); 5 U.S.C. § 701 *et seq*. (APA); and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201-2202 (Declaratory Judgment Act).

4. The court may grant relief under the habeas corpus statutes, the Declaratory Judgment Act, and the All-Writs Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

**VENUE**

5. Venue is proper because Petitioner is detained at the Otay Mesa Detention Facility, in San Diego, California, which is within the jurisdiction of this District.

6. Venue is also proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 USC §1391(e) because at least one federal respondent is in this District; and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims in this action took place in this District. No real property is involved.

**REQUIREMENTS OF 28 U.S.C. § 2243**

7. The Court must grant the habeas corpus petition or issue an order to show cause (OSC) to the respondents “forthwith,” unless the petitioner is not entitled to relief. 28 U.S.C. § 2243. If an order to show cause is issued, the Court must require respondents to file a return “within three days unless for good cause additional time, not exceeding twenty days, is allowed.” *Id*.

8. Courts have long recognized the significance of the habeas statute in protecting individuals from unlawful detention. The Great Writ has been referred to as “perhaps the most important writ known to the constitutional law of England, affording as it does a swift and imperative remedy in all cases of illegal restraint or confinement.” *Fay v. Noia*, 372 U.S. 391, 400 (1963).

**PARTIES**

9. Petitioner LUCAS ARDANI JUAN LUCAS (“Petitioner”) is a 19-year-old citizen of Guatemala. He is detained by the Respondents at the Otay Mesa Detention Center.

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11. Respondent PAMELA BONDI is being sued in her official capacity as the Attorney General of the United States. She is the official generally charged with supervisory authority over all operations of the Department of Justice. In this capacity, she is responsible for the administration of the immigration laws pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1103 and oversees the Executive Office for Immigration Review ("EOIR"), a component of the DOJ, which includes the immigration courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals ("BIA" or "Board"). She is empowered to oversee the adjudication of removal and bond hearings and by regulation has delegated that power to the nation's Immigration Judges and the BIA.

12. Respondent KRISTI NOEM is being sued in her official capacity as the Secretary of the United States Department of Homeland Security. She is the executive officer who has been given authority to manage and control U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"). As such, she is the ultimate legal custodian of petitioner.

13. Respondent PATRICK DIVVER is being sued in his official capacity as the Field Office Director for the San Diego Field Office of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a component of DHS with responsibility over persons in immigration custody at the Otay Mesa Detention Center. Director Divver has custody of petitioner.

## LEGAL FRAMEWORK

14. This petition presents the legal questions of whether an alien released OR and placed in a full removal proceeding (a) can be re-detained without explanation or a change in circumstances and (b) is detained under 8 U.S.C. § 1226 or is instead subject to the detention rules relating to expedited removal under 8 U.S.C. § 1225. Petitioner contends he was unlawfully re-detained and is subject to detention per the § 1226 rules while the DHS argues the § 1225 rules apply.

15. As a threshold matter, the United States Supreme Court has re-affirmed that aliens are entitled to due process of law in deportation proceedings and must be given notice and an opportunity to be heard commensurate with the nature of the case. *Trump v. J. G. G.*, 604 U.S. \_\_\_, 145 S. Ct. 1003, 1006 (2025).

1           16. The “usual removal process” involves an evidentiary hearing before an immigration  
2 judge. *Dep’t of Homeland Sec. v. Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. 103, 108 (2020). Proceedings are initiated  
3 under 8 U.S.C. § 1229(a), also known as “full removal,” by filing a Notice to Appear with the  
4 Immigration Court. *Matter of E-R-M- & L-R-M-*, 25 I. & N. Dec. 520, 520 (BIA 2011). Section § 1226  
5 provides that while removal proceedings are pending, a noncitizen “may be arrested and detained” and  
6 that the government “may release the alien on ... conditional parole.” § 1226(a)(2); *accord*  
7 *Thuraissigiam*, 591 U.S. at 108 (during removal proceedings, applicant may either be “detained” or  
8 “allowed to reside in this country”).

9           17. When a person is apprehended under § 1226(a), an ICE officer makes the initial  
10 custody determination. *Diaz v. Garland*, 53 F.4th 1189, 1196 (9th Cir. 2022) (citing 8 C.F.R. §  
11 236.1(c)(8)). A noncitizen will be released if he or she “demonstrate[s] to the satisfaction of the  
12 officer that such release would not pose a danger to property or persons, and that the alien is likely  
13 to appear for any future proceeding.” *Id.* (citing 8 C.F.R. § 236.1(c)(8)). “Federal regulations  
14 provide that aliens detained under § 1226(a) receive bond hearings at the outset of detention.”  
15 *Jennings v. Rodriguez*, 583 U.S. 281, 306 (2018) (citing 8 CFR §§ 236.1(d)(1)). If, at this hearing,  
16 the detainee demonstrates by the preponderance of the evidence that he or she is not “a threat to  
17 national security, a danger to the community at large, likely to abscond, or otherwise a poor bail  
18 risk,” the IJ will order his or her release. *Diaz*, 53 F.4th at 1197 (citing *Matter of Guerra*, 24 I. & N.  
19 Dec. 37, 40 (B.I.A. 2006)).

20           18. Once released, the noncitizen’s bond is subject to revocation. Under 8 U.S.C. §  
21 1226(b), “the DHS has authority to revoke a noncitizen’s bond or parole ‘at any time,’ even if that  
22 individual has previously been released.” *Ortega v. Bonnar*, 415 F. Supp. 3d 963, 968 (N.D. Cal.  
23 2019). However, if an immigration judge has determined the noncitizen should be released, the  
24 DHS may not re-arrest that noncitizen absent a change in circumstance. *See Panosyan v. Mayorkas*,  
25 854 F. App’x 787, 788 (9th Cir. 2021) Where the release decision was made by a DHS officer, not  
26 an immigration judge, the Government’s practice has been to require a showing of changed  
27 circumstances before re-arrest. *See Saravia v. Sessions*, 280 F. Supp. 3d 1168, 1197 (N.D. Cal.  
28 2017).

1           19. While “§ 1226 applies to *aliens already present in the United States*,” U.S.  
2 immigration law also “authorizes the Government to detain certain *aliens seeking admission into the*  
3 *country* under §§ 1225(b)(1) and (b)(2),” a process that provides for expedited removal. *Jennings*,  
4 583 U.S. at 303 (2018) (emphasis added). Under § 1225, a noncitizen “who has not been admitted  
5 or who arrives in the United States” is considered “an applicant for admission.” 8 U.S.C. §  
6 1225(a)(1). For certain applicants for admission, 8 U.S.C. § 1225 authorizes “expedited removal.” §  
7 1225(b)(1).

8           20. Respondents’ central argument is that petitioner is subject to mandatory detention  
9 pending removal proceedings under 8 U.S.C. § 1225(a)(1), 1225(b)(2)(A). Respondents rely on the  
10 BIA’s recent decision in *Yajure Hurtado*, 29 I & N Dec. 216 (BIA 2025), affirming the  
11 government’s new interpretation of § 1225.

12           21. As a threshold matter, the BIA decision *Yajure Hurtado* is entitled to little or no  
13 deference by the District Court. *Loper Bright Enters. v. Raimondo*, 603 U.S. 369, 400 (2024)  
14 (observing that while “agencies have no special competence in resolving statutory ambiguities,”  
15 “[c]ourts do”).

16           22. Multiple District Courts across the entire United States have recently concluded that  
17 the government’s proposed interpretation of the statute (a) disregards the plain meaning of section  
18 1225(b)(2)(A); (b) disregards the relationship between sections 1225 and 1226; (c) would render a  
19 recent amendment to section 1226(c) superfluous; and (d) is inconsistent with decades of prior  
20 statutory interpretation and practice. The following quote is a representative example:

21           “The Court follows other decisions in this Circuit finding that “seeking admission  
22 requires an affirmative act such as entering the United States or applying for status,  
23 and that it does not apply to individuals who, like [Petitioner], have been residing in  
24 the United States and did not apply for admission or a change of status.” *Mosqueda*  
25 *v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-2304 CAS (BFM), 2025 WL 2591530, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. Sept. 8,  
26 2025); *see, e.g., Vazquez v. Feeley*, No. 2:25-CV-01542-RFB-EJY, 2025 WL  
27 2676082, at \*11–16 (D. Nev. Sept. 17, 2025); *Rodriguez*, 2025 WL 2782499, at \*1  
28 (“Every district court to address this question has concluded that the government’s



position belies the statutory text of the INA, canons of statutory interpretation, legislative history, and longstanding agency practice.”); *Guzman v. Andrews*, No. 25-CV-1015-KES-SKO (HC), 2025 WL 2617256, at \*4–5 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2025) (finding that petitioner who was released on bond and rearrested was entitled to a bond hearing under § 1226); *Garcia*, 2025 WL 2549431, at \*8 (providing petitioner with an individualized bond hearing under § 1226(a)); *Valdovinos v. Noem*, No. 25-CV-2439 TWR (KSC), slip op. at 9 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 25, 2025) (same).”

*Esquivel-Pina v. LaRose*, No. 25-CV-2672, 2025 WL 2998361 at 8 (S.D. Cal. Oct. 24, 2025).

23. District Courts have found, once immigration authorities “elect to proceed with full removal proceedings under § 1226, [they] cannot [ ] reverse course and institute § 1225 expedited removal proceedings.” *Ramirez Clavijo v. Kaiser*, No. 25-CV-06248-BLF, 2025 WL 2419263, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 21, 2025).

24. Moreover, given the time spent at liberty following an initial release from detention upon a determination that petitioner was not a flight risk or danger, as well as the government’s implicit promise that any custody redetermination would be based on those same criteria, petitioner has a protected “interest in remaining at liberty unless [he] no longer meets those criteria.” *Espinoza v. Kaiser*, No. 1:25-CV-01101 JLT SKO, 2025 WL 2581185, at \*13 (E.D. Cal. Sept. 5, 2025) (quoting *Pinchi v. Noem*, No. 5:25-CV-05632-PCP, 2025 WL 2084921, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. July 24, 2025)).

### FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

25. Petitioner has lived in the United States since 2018. He is Mayan. He was 12 years old when he came to the United States fleeing racial discrimination and gang violence in Guatemala. He graduated from Poway High School here in the United States. He is a derivative beneficiary of a pending U visa application. He works at a sushi restaurant. He wants to be a chef.

26. In December 2018, the DHS detained Petitioner and issued him a Notice to Appear (NTA) for a removal hearing. The DHS released petitioner on his own recognizance.

27. The NTA charges Petitioner with removability under 212(a)(6)(A)(i) of the INA, as

1 an alien present in the USA without being admitted or paroled. Petitioner conceded removability.

2 28. Petitioner filed an application for asylum. He was issued an employment  
3 authorization.

4 29. In November 2021, the immigration judge administratively closed the removal case.

5 30. In June 2025, the immigration judge granted the DHS motion to re-calendar the  
6 removal case. The judge scheduled a master calendar hearing.

7 31. The DHS directed petitioner to appear at the ERO office in October 2025 for a check  
8 in. When petitioner attended the check in, the DHS detained him without explanation and sent him  
9 to the Otay Mesa Detention Center, where he remains today.

10 32. Petitioner filed a motion for a custody redetermination hearing. The immigration  
11 judge denied the bond request, concluding he has no jurisdiction to redetermine bond per *Matter of*  
12 *Yajure Hurtado*.

### 13 CAUSES OF ACTION

#### 14 COUNT 1

15 (Violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act)

16 33. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 32.

17 34. The DHS detains petitioner pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226, not 8 U.S.C. § 1225;  
18 therefore he is entitled to a bond redetermination hearing before an immigration judge.

19 35. Petitioner's continued detention under Section 1226(a) in the absence of a bond  
20 hearing violates the INA.

#### 21 COUNT 2

22 (Violation of the Administrative Procedure Act))

23 36. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 35.

24 37. Section 706 of 5 U.S.C. provides that a reviewing court shall compel agency action  
25 unlawfully withheld and hold unlawful and set aside agency action not in accordance with law. 5  
26 U.S.C. § 706(1)-(2).

27 38. Petitioner has a statutory and due process right to have an Immigration Judge  
28 conduct a bond hearing pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1226.

1 39. Moreover, the respondents' arbitrary re-detention of petitioner—and others—without  
2 explanation or a change in circumstances is unlawful and smacks of malice.

3 40. Defendants' refusal to provide a bond hearing to petitioner harms him and  
4 constitutes final agency action for purposes of the APA.

5 41. There are no other adequate available remedies.

6 42. Respondents' actions constitute an unlawful withholding of an agency action and  
7 unlawful agency action in violation of the APA.

8 **COUNT 3**

9 **(Violation of the Due Process Clause)**

10 43. Petitioner incorporates by reference the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 to 41.

11 44. In October 2012, the DHS released petitioner on his own recognizance pending his  
12 removal proceeding, thus conceding that he was not a danger to the community or a flight risk.  
13 Since then, he has complied with all of the terms and conditions of his OR release. He has not been  
14 in any more trouble with the law. He attended all of his court hearings.

15 45. In October 2025, DHS agents detained petitioner when he reported for a check in at  
16 the ICE ERO office and sent him to the Otay Mesa Detention Center.

17 46. The re-detention of petitioner after his release on bond without any explanation or  
18 change in circumstances violates Ninth Circuit case law and the Due Process Clause of the Fifth  
19 Amendment to the United States Constitution

20 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

21 WHEREFORE, Petitioner respectfully requests this Court to grant the following:

22 (1) Assume jurisdiction over this matter;

23 (2) Issue an Order to Show Cause ordering Respondents to show cause why this Petition  
24 should not be granted within three days;

25 (3) Declare that Petitioner's detention violates the Due Process Clause of the Fifth  
26 Amendment, the INA, and the APA;

27 (4) Issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus ordering Respondents to release Petitioner immediately or  
28 schedule a bond hearing on the merits before an immigration judge;



1 (5) Issue an order prohibiting respondents from continuing to detain petitioner on the basis  
2 that he is subject to mandatory detention pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1225(b)(2);

3 (6) Award Petitioner attorney's fees and costs under the Equal Access to Justice Act (28  
4 U.S.C. § 2412), and any other applicable statute or regulation; and

5 (7) Grant any further relief this Court deems just and proper.

6 DATED: 31 October 2025

7 Respectfully submitted,

8 */s/ William Baker*

9  
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1 **VERIFICATION**

2 **DECLARATION UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY**

3 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that I am the petitioner; I  
4 have read the petition or had it read to me in a language I understand, and the information in the  
5 petition is true and correct. I understand that a false statement of a material fact may serve as the  
6 basis for prosecution for perjury.

7 **VERIFICACIÓN**

8 **DECLARACIÓN BAJO PENA DE PERJURIO**

9 Declaro bajo pena de perjurio según las leyes de los Estados Unidos que soy el peticionario; He  
10 leído la petición o me la han leído en un idioma que entiendo, y la información de la petición es  
11 verdadera y correcta. Entiendo que una declaración falsa de un hecho material puede servir como  
12 base para el enjuiciamiento por perjurio.

13 10-31-25

14 Lucas Ardani Juan Pedro  
15 LUCAS ARDANI JUAN LUCAS  
16 Petitioner/Peticionario  
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